REMARKS:

In Relating to Claim Rejections – 35 USC 112

The claim 1 is canceled. Therefore, the **35 USC 112 rejection is overcome.**

In Relating to Rejections – 35 USC 103

"To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir.1991). See MPEP 2143-2143.03 for decisions pertinent to each of these criteria."

Regarding claims 4, 8-9, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamura in view of Steffan (4404033)

The claim 4 is a process for manufacturing yarn of animal collagen fiber comprising the following new steps:

dip the tanned leather materials in the liquid containing washing agent and penetrating agent and beat the marinated tanned leather materials by beaters in a container. The liquid makes the tanned leather materials expanding; the beater makes adhesive substances of fiber matrix among the collagen fibers to become lubricating agent under repeated beating the tanned leather materials. Through this method longer and thinner collagen fibers can be gotten.

The applicant respectfully agrees Examiner's comment "Okamura 'and Garner et al teach the yarn of animal collagen fiber as described above, but fails to teach or disclose a process for manufacturing the yarn."

The chromed collagen fibers of Okamura are nonwoven fabric. Okamura says that "It is to be noted that the minimum length of the chromed collagen fiber with which it can still entwine with synthetic fibers blended in the present invention is about 1 cm. Chrome collagen fiber which is shorter does not have adequate entwining ability." (Okamura, column 6, lines 5-9) Constrainedly, using the chromed collagen fibers of Okamura to make yarn, the yarn made from chrome collagen fiber can be used to make **base clothe of artificial leather only.**

The collagen fibers of claim 4 are longer and thinner collagen fibers, which can be woven for different textile products

Steffan et al teaches a process for manufacturing the yarn of animal collagen fiber from **animal's tendons rather than tanned leather materials.**

Furthermore, Steffan et al. does not teach the method that dip the tanned leather materials in the **liquid contain washing agent and penetrating agent and beat the marinated tanned leather materials by beaters in a container**. The liquid makes the tanned leather materials expanding; the beater makes adhesive substances of fiber matrix among the collagen fibers to become lubricating agent under repeated beating the tanned leather materials.

Furthermore, the collagen fibers of Steffan are for surgical use rather than for textile products.

Therefore, the claim 4 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Okamura, in view of Steffan.

The claims 8, 9, 10 and 11 are dependent claim of claim 4, they possesses all new features of claim 4 and adding their own new features. Therefore, the claims 8, 9, 10 and 11 are patentable under U.S.C. 103 (a) over Okamura in view of Steffan.

Regarding claims 5 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamura in view of Steffan, further in view of Fujii et al (3314861)

Claim 5 is a process for manufacturing the yarn of animal collagen fiber from rawhide materials. The process includes a step of tanning the rawhide materials.

The Fujii discloses "method for solubilizing insoluble collagen fibers. It is a totally different process from the claim 5. Okamura in view of Steffan, further in view of

Fujii et al does not teach a process for manufacturing the yarn of animal collagen fiber from rawhide materials, in which the rawhide materials is tanned for loosing the animal collagen fiber

Okamura in view of Steffan and Fujii does not teach using tanned leather materials as the starting material or using tanning process in their method. Furthermore, Okamura in view of Steffan and Fujii does not teach the processes of drawing and spinning the animal collagen fibers with textile fibers to become a yarn of animal collagen fiber.

Therefore, the claim 5 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Okamura, in view of Steffan, further in view of Fujii et al.

The claims 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are dependent claims of claim 5; they possess all new features of claim 5 and adding their new features. Therefore, the claims 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are patentable under U.S.C. 103 (a).

§1.475 Unity of invention before the International Searching Authority, the International Preliminary Examining Authority and during the national stage.

(b)

An international or a national stage application containing claims to different categories of invention will be considered to have unity of invention if the claims are drawn only to one of the following combinations of categories:

(1)

A product and a process specially adapted for the manufacture of said product; or

---

The claims 18, 19 and 20 are the products manufactured by the process of claim 4. Therefore, Unity of invention is allowable.

For all of the above reasons, applicant submits that the specification drawings and claims are now in proper form, and that the claims all define patentably over the prior art. Therefore, applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

/Tianhua Gu/ 11/17/2010
Tianhua Gu
Reg. No. 52,480

Global IP Services
Tel. No. 209-676-2219
Fax No. 650-963-1565